

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Medical Installations in Vereshchagino [N 58-05, E 54-40]

1. There were four medical installations in Vereshchagino:

- a. Railroad Hospital
- b. Railroad Outpatient Clinic
- c. City Dispensary
- d. Military Reserve Hospital

Students of the naval medical school, at the time it was located in Vereshchagino, were sent for practical training to all these medical installations, [REDACTED] I cannot remember

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many details and my information may be a bit sketchy. The largest part of the students' practical medical training used to be given in the Military Reserve Hospital (Tylovoy Voyennyy Gospital) organized in Vereshchagino during World War II. I will be able to give the most information on the hospital, because we used to double for the male nurses there on 24-hour duty.

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2. The Railroad Hospital in Vereshchagino served only railroad personnel and their dependents and was located less than 150 m. from the railroad station. It was housed in two white, stone buildings of one and two stories. The capacity of the hospital was approximately 200 beds, and it had the following wards: internal diseases (60 beds); surgical (50 beds); skin and VD (20 beds); gynecology (30 beds); infectious diseases (40 beds). The Railroad Hospital did not have an eye or ENT department. Eye and ENT patients were sent to the Oblast Railroad Hospital in Molotov ~~M 58-00, E 56-15~~. The equipment of the Vereschagino Railroad Hospital, although still usable, was rather old and even out-dated. The surgery room was equipped with instruments adequate for most operations. I even remember that several cancer operations were performed there; however, brain and skull operations were done only in Molotov. The hospital had its own X-ray department, with either one or two X-ray machines. No X-ray photography or X-ray therapy was done. The hospital had a laboratory where analyses of blood, saliva, and urine were made. As far as I remember all analyses of hospital patients were made in this laboratory. There was also a pharmacy connected with this laboratory.

a. Six doctors were on duty in the hospital: The surgeon who was the hospital head; two therapists; one skin and VD specialist; a gynecologist; and a lung specialist (Vtiziatr). The skin and VD doctor was also in charge of the infectious disease ward. There were also approximately 10-12 medical assistants and female nurses. The hospital did not have a radiologist; however, there was an experienced technician who assisted doctors in X-ray examinations. There were two laboratory technicians qualified to make analyses and laboratory examinations. The hospital had its own prosecutors' room which was available to the students of the naval medical school for training purposes.

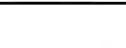
b. Hygienic conditions in this hospital left much room for improvement; this was probably because of wartime conditions and the attendant shortage of personnel.

c. As far as I know, medical care and subsistence were given free of charge to patients. All expenses were carried by the State Social Security Agency (GosSotsStrakh).

3. The Railroad Outpatients' clinic in Vereschagino was located in the left wing of the one-story building housing the railroad hospital. It was composed of the following sections:

- a. Internal Disease
- b. Surgery
- c. Skin and VD
- d. Gynecology
- e. Dentistry

The clinic did not have its own medical personnel; it was operated by the regular railroad hospital doctors who usually received outpatients in the mornings and worked in the hospital in the afternoon. The same applied to medical assistants and nurses. Dental care was rendered by a dentist on duty with the city hospital who had to work in the railroad outpatient clinic for two mornings every week. The clinic's equipment was primitive; it had no X-ray apparatus; X-ray examinations were done in the railroad hospital.



4. The City Dispensary (Gorodskaya Ambulatoriya) in Vereshchagino was located on one of the main streets, close to the post office. Since Vereshchagino had only about 30,000 inhabitants, many of whom worked on the railroad and consequently were taken care of with their dependents by the railroad hospital and clinic, there was no need for a real city hospital. The dispensary had approximately 60 beds and two wards: Internal Diseases, with 40 beds; and Gynecology, with 20 beds. There was also a dental section with a dental technical laboratory, and a pharmacy with a rather limited supply of medicines. Three doctors were on duty with the dispensary: one internal disease specialist (head of the dispensary); one gynecologist; and one dentist. There were also several medical assistants and nurses. Only patients requiring not more than two or three weeks of treatment were hospitalized. Cases which required longer or more specialized treatment for which the dispensary was not equipped, were sent immediately either to the Oblast Hospital in Molotov, or in urgent instances to the Railroad Hospital in Vereshchagino (no information on financial arrangements). In special cases when there was too much work in the City Dispensary, doctors from various medical installations in Vereshchagino were assigned temporarily to the dispensary. This was often what happened with Mrs. Nina PUSHKINA, a medical doctor specialist in internal diseases, who was in charge of the dispensary of the Naval Medical School. The same applied to the professor of forensic medicine in the school, who was the only specialist in this field in Vereshchagino and vicinity and often had to make autopsies in various medical installations in Vereshchagino and neighboring localities.

5. The Military Reserve Hospital in Vereshchagino was set up [redacted] 25X1 in the building of the Vereshchagino seven-year school located on one of the main streets, 500 m. from the RR station. The two-story school building was made of wood. (When the hospital was organized, the school was transferred to another smaller building in town.) The hospital was organized to treat only wounded and sick army personnel arriving in Vereshchagino by medical evacuation trains. I do not know the subordination of this hospital, nor which army group or army had sent its casualties there. The hospital's overall capacity was about 300 beds. There were the following wards: Plastic Surgery (Khirurgiya Myagkikh Tkaney), 100 beds; Bone Surgery (Kosthaya Khirurgiya), 150 beds; Internal Disease, 50 beds.

a. The hospital had a well-equipped X-ray department. The X-ray department was serviced by a medical doctor, Captain, MC, and two or three technicians. There was also a laboratory where all analyses of patient's blood, saliva, and urine were made. Three female laboratory personnel worked in this department. The hospital had its own pharmacy. The supply of drugs was scarce, especially of sulfa drugs and ointments.

b. The hospital had the following personnel:

- (1) Three surgeons (two male officers, MC, and one female civilian doctor)
- (2) One internal disease doctor who was an officer, MC
- (3) Fifteen female medical assistants and nurses. There were no male medical assistants on duty with this hospital.

Quite a number of operations at the hospital were performed by a professor of surgery from the Naval Medical School in Vereshchagino [name unknown]. This was done as a part of the surgical training arrangement for the school's students, who came to observe the operations in groups.

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c. The organization, discipline, and cleanliness of the hospital were poor. As soon as they were able to get out of bed, the patients went downtown in their hospital robes. It was not unusual for them to contract VD. Patients who came to require dental, skin, or VD care during their stay at the hospital were transferred to the Military Station Hospital in Molotov. There was not much drunkenness among the hospital patients, because there was no liquor available. Conditions became so bad that [redacted] the hospital CO was demoted and sent to a punitive battalion.

Medical Installations in Krasnoyarsk [N 56-02, E 92-48]

25X1 6. [redacted] when the Naval Medical School was stationed in Krasnoyarsk, there were the following medical installations there:

- a. Krasnoyarsk Oblast (sic; Kray?) Hospital and Polyclinic
- b. City Hospital and Polyclinic
- c. Garrison Hospital
- d. VD Dispensary of the Krasnoyarsk Kray

7. I visited the Oblast Hospital only once and am not able to give much information on it. I know only that it was located in the central part of the city and occupied quite a number of two and three-story, grey stone buildings. The entire site was surrounded by a stone wall two meters high. The hospital had all types of medical wards, and its capacity was probably up to 2000 patients. I never visited the Krasnoyarsk Oblast Polyclinic and have no information on it.

8. The City Hospital was located in the central part of the city on a side street running off Prospekt Stalina. It occupied several one- and two-story, white stone buildings. Judging from its size, I would say it had a capacity of approximately 300 patients. I visited this hospital once and know that there was a very large infectious diseases ward occupied mostly by patients with Ulcus Lupus (Volchanka). I do not know if this disease is common in Krasnoyarsk Kray; but I do know that it is quite widespread in Irkutsk Oblast, where there are far more serious cases of this disease, which is considered as a type of leprosy (Prokaz). (There are several leper colonies on an island of the Baykal Lake.)

9. The Garrison Hospital was the only medical installation in Krasnoyarsk with which I was moderately familiar. It was located on the second or third street running parallel to the Yenisey River. It occupied quite a large area partly surrounded by a stone wall and partly by a wire fence and was housed in three or four two-story, large, red brick buildings. It served military personnel and dependents living in Krasnoyarsk and sick and wounded army personnel evacuated from the front. It accepted no civilians. Its overall capacity was approximately 1500 beds. The Garrison Hospital had the following wards:

- a. Internal Disease, 500 beds
- b. Surgical, 350 beds
- c. Skin and VD, 150 beds
- d. Infectious diseases, 250 beds

- e. ENT, 60 beds
- f. Eye, 40 beds
- g. Gynecology, 60 beds
- h. Dental, 20 beds
- i. Neuropathology, 70 beds



The equipment of this hospital was much better than in any other hospital I had seen throughout the USSR. The operating room was provided with all equipment necessary for any kind of surgery. There was an X-ray photography and X-ray therapy department. There were also a quite well-equipped laboratory and pharmacy. Approximately 25 to 30 medical doctors worked in the hospital. There were also ten medical assistants and about 30 female nurses. The hospital was well-organized and properly run.

10. The VD dispensary in Krasnoyarsk was located on Prospekt Stalina in a one-story brick building. It served the civilian population of Krasnoyarsk Kray which, at that time, included a number of VD cases (both gonorrhea and syphilis). However, no bed patients were treated there; they were sent instead to the skin and VD wards of other civilian hospitals. Gonorrhea cases were treated with sulfidin and Protargol. Syphilis was treated with salvarsan, neosalvarsan, bismuth, and mercury. I believe that there were 20 to 30 cases treated every day in this dispensary. The dispensary had two doctors and several medical assistants. Very close to the dispensary there was a prophylactic station where a medical assistant was on duty from 2000 to 0800 hours every day. I do not know what prophylactics in addition to Protargol were given at this station.

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